

AFFIDAVIT

This sixteenth day of August 1946 appeared before me F. H. von HUBERWILDT, ass. Judge Advocate, attached to the Temporary Court Martial at MAKASSAR, in charge of the investigation in the case of:

War Criminals,

the person of: "AMAT KAMI";

summoned to bear witness of the truth in the case of the suspect mentioned, who, after having been remonstrated with about the obligation to tell the truth and nothing but the truth and the importance of the oath to be taken by him, answered as follows to the questions put to him:

What is your full name, age, profession, residence?

"AMAT KAMI", 57 years of age, head-supervisor (mandor) at SEMARANG.

Have you any legal reasons to refuse to bear witness in the case of this suspect?

No.

Tell me your experiences during the Japanese occupation?

In 1943 I was summoned to appear before the ass. wedana (ass.village-chief). Japs present there told me to go and work for them in Celebes for three months. I should receive a high salary, proper food and clothes. When we departed, there were 100 of us, and I was their leader. All of them were simple village people. Only 60 of them survived: the others died as a result of hunger, disease and bombardments. From Solo we were transferred to WOLOKROMO, where we had to perform coolie-work. The coolies received 50 cents per day, my wages were 75 cents although they had promised me f. 1.- This lasted two months. In the course of that period there were 9000 coolies collected at WOLOKROMO. With 1500 coolies I was sent to RAHA (MOELA), I was supervisor of 50 men. We made the trip in a wooden Japanese boat, in which these 1500 men were crammed. Twice a day we received a meal of rice with tainted fish (ikan serah). In the morning we had coffee. There was no supply of drinking-water. Sometimes drink-ing water was stolen from the Japs, but on detection the thief was punished with a sound beating. After ten days we reached MAKASSAR, where we had one day of rest: a bath was permitted to us and we could wash our clothes. Moreover we could drink as much as we liked. Thereon we continued our journey to RAHA. During the journey nobody died.

Arrived at RAHA we had to set to work at once: unload the ship and clean it, which took us one week. We worked till 10 at night, sometimes the Japs threw petrol-drums into the water, with which the coolies had to swim ashore, whether they were able to do so or not. We received no money and food was supplied only once a day. When this task was finished, we had to construct an airfield. The wages for the coolies were f. o. 50 a day, I received f. o. 75. For food an amount of f. 3.- had to be paid per head per month and f. 5. - had to be deposited to be sent to Java. Moreover f. 5.- was set aside per head per month. This blocked account was never paid out. Every day we had to work from 7 a. m. till 5 p. m., with a rest from 11 till 1. We had only one holiday per month, and 1 holiday on the occasion of the "Lobaran" (first day after the month of fasting). Wages during the holidays were not deducted. Sick persons were properly treated; there was a hospital for the serious patients with a Japanese doctor. Food consisted of 3 x 120 grams of rice daily, mixed with maize (corn), occasionally with vegetables, seldom with salted fish. When ever anything went wrong with the work, the mandors (supervisors) had to line up, whereon we were rebuked and finally punished with a bad thrashing with a piece of wood, especially by beating on our heads. More than 500 coolies died in one year at MOELA, mainly as a result of shortage of food. It was impossible for us to buy any additional food or to try to find it, because we were locked up in camps.

Twice I complained about the food to a Jap dressed in uniform, with a star on his left breast. Both times the only result was that I received a heavy thrashing. We were not permitted to write letters, nor did we receive any. Collective punishments were regularly inflicted.

In February 1945 I was ordered to take 5 trucks to MATASSAR with 110 men in a MATASSAR-prahu. There were no Japs on board the ship. We were bombed by Allied planes; as a result the ship sank and 20 of us were killed. Fortunately this happened near the coast and we were able to beach the ship. I went to TAMPOL to take the 40 wounded men to the hospital. Everyone of us received f.10.- and moreover one pair of pants, whereon we were taken to MATASSAR on foot: the wounded men were loaded on a truck. After 9 days we reached our destination, dead-tired; we obtained one weeks holiday without payment. Afterwards I had to work at MALMO for f.1.75 per day, the coolies for f. 0. 75. Food was insufficient, but fortunately this period was not long. After the capitulation I was sent back to MATASSAR on foot

Do you know other particulars that might be of importance to Justice?

No.

After the above questions and answers are read to witness clearly and slowly, translated in the Malay language by the sworn interpreter, witness declares to adhere to his statement and not to wish that anything should be added to it or changed in it, as proof whereof he signs his statement.

For the interpretation:
(w. s.)

The Witness:
(w. s.) "AMAT HANI"

Made in my presence,

the ass. Judge Advocate,

(w. s.) F. H. von MEIJERWIDT.

Thereon witness took the oath according to his creed to have told the truth and nothing but the truth.

the ass. Judge Advocate,

(w. s.). F. H. von MEIJERWIDT.

For true copy,
the 1st clerk,
(w. s.) A. W. de KAT.

For the confirmation on oath,
(w. s.)

Translated by Section V.

A. M. v. V. 18/9 '46

宣誓口供書

一九四六年八月十六日金曜日余「マカッサル臨時軍法會議附
法務補佐官戦争犯罪者事件調査係」F. H. フォーライエン
フェルト、面前ニ「アマットナグイ」トイフ者出頭セリ

同貴下、姓名、年令、職業、住居ハ如何

答「アマットナグイ、五十七才、ス馬拉ングデノ苦力監督頭

同日本占領中、貴下、体験ヲ述ベラレタイ。

答「一九四三年（昭和十八年）私ハ村助役ノトコロへ出頭セヨト召喚
サレタ。ソコニ居合セテ日本人が私ニ三月「セレベス」デ彼等ノ
タメニ働キニ出ル様ニト告ゲタ。私ハ高給、適当ナ食物及
ビ衣類ヲ貰フ等デアッタ。我々が出勤シタ時我々ハ百名デア
リ、私ハソノ指導者デアッタ。彼等ハ總テ單純ナル村民デア
ッタ。彼等ノ内六十名が主、残ッタノミデアッタ。他ノ者ハ飢餓
病等及爆撃ノ結果死セシタ。ソコカウ我々ハ「ウオノロヒ」
ヘ移送サレ、ソコデ我々ハ苦力作業ヲ勤メネバ「ナカ」カッタ。
苦力ニ日五十仙貰ヒ、私ノ賃銀ハ彼等が私ニ一盾ト約束
シテナクニモ拘ラズ七十仙デアッタ。之ハ二月続イタ。ソノ期
間中ニ「ウオノロヒ」ニ九名ノ苦力が集メラレタ。千五百名
ノ苦力ト共ニ私ハ「ロヒ」（ムナ）ヘ送ラレ、私ハ五名ノ監督者
デアッタ。我々ハ日本ノ木造船ヲ修ラレタ。ソノ内ハ此等十五
百名が詰込マレタ。一日ニ二回我々ハ腐敗タ臭（塩チ臭）
付イタ一食ノ米飯ヲ受ケタ。朝我々ハコーヒー飲ンタ。飲料
水ハ全ク給與セラレカッタ。時々飲料水が日本人カウ盗ミレタ
が發見セラレタ場合、盗ンダ者ハ存命ニ殴打サレテ罰ヒラレタ。

十日、後我々「マカツサル」ニ到着シ、ソコデ我々ハ一日ノ休養ヲ
 トツタ。即チ沐浴ガ許サレ、我々ハ衣類ヲ洗濯スルコトガ出来タ。
 其ノニ欲シイタケ水ヲ飲ムコトガ出来タ。ソレカラ我々ハ「ライ」ヘ旅
 シ続ケル。ソノ「旅」向ニハ誰モ死亡セシナカッタ。「ライ」ヘ到着スルマ
 直チニ我々ハ仕事ニ掛ラネバナラナカッタ。即チ船ノ荷揚げ
 トソノ掃除デ之三週間カカッタ。我々ハ夜十時迄働イタ
 カ時ニハ日本人ガ石油罐ヲ水中ニ投ゲ込ミ苦力達ハ出来ヤ
 ンガ出来マイガ之ヲ持ツテ岸ニ泳イデ行カネバナラナカッタ。
 我々ハ金ハ全然受取ラズ、食物ガ一日ニ支給サレルノミデア
 ヲツタ。此ノ仕事ガ終ツタ時、我々ハ飛行場ヲ建設セネバナラ
 ナカッタ。苦力ノ賃銀ハ一日五十仙デ私ハ七十五仙世見ツタ。
 食費トシテ三盾ヲ一人一月ニ支拂ヒ、五盾ヲ「ジャワ」ヘ送
 金トシテ預金セネバナラナカッタ。ソノ上、五盾ガ一人一月別ニ
 取ツテ置ケレタ。之ノ封鎖勘定ハ決シテ拂出サレナカッタ。
 毎日我々ハ十一時カラ一時迄休ンデ午前七時カラ午後五時
 迄働カネバナラナカッタ。我々ハ一月ニ一日ノ休日ト「回教」正月
 (断食月)南ケホ(一日)ノ休日ガ一日アツタノミデア。休日中ノ賃
 銀ハ差引カレナカッタ。

病人ハ通多ニ手差サレタ。重患者ニ対シテハ日本人(医師ノ
 キル)病院ガアツタ。食物ハ毎日米飯百二十瓦三回至蜀黍
 「コー」ヲ混ジタモノデ、時トシテ野菜ガ付キ稀デハアルガ塩
 臭ガ付イタ。作業カヒヨリユカイヤラナ時ハ何時モ苦力頭
 (監督者)ハ整列セネバナラヌソノ上デ我々ハ叱責サレ、遂ニハ
 不片ヲ以テヒトク打チ、特ニ頭ヲ打ツテ罰セラレタ。

5724

五百人以上、苦力が「ムナデ」一年ニ死ニシタカ主トシテ食物不足ノ結果デアッタ。我々ハ收容所内ニ閉込ナラレテサリテ我々が餘分ノ食物ヲ買ツタリ又之ヲ見付ケルコトハ不可能デアッタ。ニヤ私ハ食物ニ関シテ胸ニ星一ツヲ付ケテ制服ノ一人ノ日本人ニ苦情ヲ言ツタ。ニヤ共、ソノ結果ハ私カヒトイ答打ヲ受ケタノミデアッタ。我々ハ手紙ヲ書クコトモ許サズ受取ツタコトモナカッタ。
僅團體的処罰ハ常ニ行ハレタ。

前記問答ガ宣誓セル通訳人ニヨリ「マレー」語ニ翻譯サレテ證人ニ明瞭且ツユクリト讀ミ聞カサレタ後證人ハ自分ノ陳述ヲ固守シ、之ニ何等附加シ或ハ書寫ヘルヲ欲セザルニ目言明シ、之ガ証トシテ彼ハソノ陳述書ニ署名ス。

通訳ニ対シ (筆署)

證人 (筆署) 「アマットナグイ」

余ノ面前ニ於テ行ヘリ。

法務補佐官(筆署)「F.H.フォンマイエンフェルト」
カクテ証人ハ眞実ヲ述ベ眞実以外ノ何モノヲモ述ベザリシコトヲソノ信條ニ從ヒ宣誓セリ

法務補佐官筆署「F.H.フォンマイエンフェルト」

謄本ハ眞正ナリ

一等書記(筆署)「A.W.デカット」

宣誓ヲ確証ス (筆署)

No. 3